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NO. 47.

MISCELLANY.

THE GOLDSMITH OF WESTCHEAP.

[CONCLUDED.]

'By the shrine of St. Erkenwald! ye get worse and worse, like the old woman's parcel of gilt spoons—Two hours only going into Fish-street, ye lose!' was the salutation of master Denny of the Silver Unicorn to his 'prentice a few days after. 'St Mary! but I'll swinge ye soundly.'

'Not so fast, good master,' answered Symond, too well accustomed to his master's obstructions to feel them very keenly, and well aware that on this occasion he brought a sufficient excuse to hold harmless in the cargo of news which he thus proceeded to produce—'St Mary! but methinks you should give me a cup of clary, or a cup of charneco, master, for all the news I've got to tell you: here I was ready to come back full an hour ago, walking along Cornhill, in the peace of God and the king,' as the petitioners say, when behold you, methought I caught a glimpse of those two men; so I ran after them, and got close behind them, and sure enough, in they went to de Rothing's—but who think ye, went in after?'

'Sweet Lady! if I can tell,' replied the master; his short lived anger all evaporated at the very thought of some wonderment, 'so let us have it!'

'Why, there, creeping along in the dark like a bat, came old Fitz Martyn, and the door opened, and in he went; so there I stood outside, wishing I could get in, somewhat like the knight in the donjon; only he wished to get out; so, after a while, as I could hear nought, and as my eyes cannot pierce through thick walls, I went over to master Twyford's; and sure enough there was Martin, that tall 'prentice of his, on the look out also. 'Symond,' said he, 'tis a mad world we live in; ye mind how old Fitz Martyn quarrelled with Master de Rothing, and how he swore by the holy rood, and St. Peter, and St. Paul, that he would clap him up in Ludgate to keep Christmas?'

'Truly I do,' I said, 'for 'tis as well known as Bow steeple.'—'Well, now, look you,' said he, 'this same old Fitz Martyn hath lent him another two hundred marks, and told my master to-day that he would lend him three times as much more. But there are strange doings over yonder, without question or lesing,' quoth he. 'Do you see you man? so I looked, and as the moon gave some little light, I saw some one standing, methought dressed like a pilgrim. 'He yonder is always prowling about, quoth he, 'and I would give my best kersey jerkin to know wherefore. Moreover,' said he, 'de Rothing hath had the two quarries of glass in the best room put in, the cracked one mended, and hath ordered a scarlet ingrain kirtle for his daughter, and a sad colored gown for himself, and spoke somewhat about hangings.'

'Our sweet Lady be gracious!' ejaculated master Denny; 'it must be thro' the craft of multiplication—ay, that it must—or he would never have turned old Fitz Martin into a friend. I would I had a notion of it; for saints know I'd soon lay aside tongs, hammer, and graver.'

'No, no,' replied Symond, 'tis not by multiplication. We 'prentices think he is making goldsmith's work for some outlandish people, for he but yesterday bought fifty marks worth of fine gold. 'Tis no good that he is after, for nobody can see ought that he does; well we'll keep close watch on him, and observe what comes to pass.'

Notwithstanding all the efforts of de Rothing's neighbors to discover his occupation, his affairs were still wrapt in impenetrable mystery, and Christmas drew near; not in the quiet and almost unperceived manner in which it now steals upon us, but in all that preparation and solemn observance becoming a festival, which beyond every other our forefathers determined

That is golden letters should be set Among the high tides (ay, highest) of the calendar.

And with a lighter heart and less worn countenance did de Rothing anticipate the holy tide, and by many little arrangements did he give proof to his marvelling and suspicious neighbors that bitter and hopeless poverty was no longer his lot.

'Here girl,' said he, entering the room where Sybilla, with many an anxious thought that would not be banished, sat beside the cheerful hearth, engaged in the homely labor of the distaff; 'here, girl, throwing a purse on her lap, 'blessings on the saints! I am a free man again, all my debts paid, and somewhat to put in the coffer, so lay aside your distaff, and bring forth your gittern, for Master Fitz Martyn and I will take a cup of clary together, and have a merry evening; and ye shall don your brave new kirtle, Sybilla, at Christmas; and methinks we must get new hangings,' glancing a look at the faded and moth-eaten tapestry. 'Ay, we will do as of

yore, blessings on the saints! why, good Master Fitz Martyn, methinks I seem raised from the dead.'

While the joyful goldsmith, released from that heavy pressure of poverty and anxiety which for so many years had bowed him down, was thus giving utterance to his grateful feelings, the old usurer, with the eye of a basilisk, kept alternately watching his host and his daughter, and starting at even the slightest sound; while Sybilla, laying aside the distaff, took up her long relinquished gittern, and with a mind filled with melancholy, though vague, foreboding, commenced the following song:—

Dost thou ask what life can be?
Soothly, well I'll answer thee:
'Tis a coil of joy and sorrow,
Smiling eve, and cloudy morn;
A changeable web to fancy's sight,
With warp of black and woof of white;
A chalice strange, commingling still
Sweet and bitter, good and ill;
Or, likeliest, an April sky,
When swift the passing shadows fly,
And now is darkness, now is light,
And the sunbeam gleameth bright;
Then a dark cloud saileth on,
And the golden light is gone—
Such is life to thee and me,
Such hath been, and so will be.

'Grammercy, girl! but that song likes me not,' interrupted de Rothing, 'though soothly, 'tis true enough; but we must have somewhat merrier, and more suited to Christmas, to merry Christmas.—Come, pledge me, Master Fitz Martyn, to a merry Christmas; and Sybilla will sing us somewhat more pleasant.' Again Sybilla turned her gittern, and with feelings little suited to her song commenced:

'Tis merry, 'tis merry, in blithe spring tide,
When flowers are blooming on every side;
And the hawthorn buddeth, and skies are clear
And all things rejoice in the morn of the year;
And knights and fair dames to the tourney ride;
'Tis merry, ay merry in blithe spring tide.

'Tis merry, ay merry, in summer hours,
For brighter the sky and sweeter the flowers,
With hound and horn, and mickle glee,
The hunter hies to the greenwood tree,
Chasing the hart 'mid his leafy bowers;
'Tis merry, ay, merry, in summer hours.

And merry it is when autumn sere,
Cometh to tell of the closing year,
When the joyful villager's glad some din
Telleth the harvest is gathered in,
And the vintage is ripe—though frosts appear:
'Tis merry, ay, merry, in autumn sere.

But merry, most merry, when winter's snow
Spreads his mantle of white on the plains below
For then is the midnight minstrelsy,
And the wassail bowl decked with carol and glee
Ay, merriest, when yule logs blaze clear and high,
For sport loving Christmas draweth nigh.

'Lady Mary! what noise is that?' cried de Rothing, starting up. 'Be not fearful,' replied Fitz Martyn, at the same time moving toward the door with a quicker step than his bent and feeble figure might have warranted. Ere he reached it, however, a party of men-at-arms rushed in and seized the unfortunate goldsmith.

'What means this? on what charge am I taken?' cried he, looking with terrified wonder at the well armed company that now filled the room.

'What charge, you scattering, and disgrace to our good city?' returned their leader, 'is it not for imagining and compassing the death of the king—ay, for high treason?'

'St. Paul and St. Erkenwald watch over us! ejaculated Master Denny, of the Silver Unicorn, the following morning; 'alack! who had thought of plots and conspiracies, and one of the guild and fraternity of goldsmiths among them? Saints know, that though I had but a sorry opinion of de Rothing, yet I never thought him so bad as this.'

'Ay, master retorted Symond, 'methinks you should give me somewhat for the cudgeling ye treated me with, because I did not ask these scatterlings to come to the Silver Unicorn. Truly, they might well give a high price for their rings, when the man worked with halter about his neck for them.'

'But how came it to pass?' cried old Master Foster, the mercer: I saw the gold chains, but methinks there could be no treason in them.'

'No, truly,' returned Symond, 'but he made rings, with a device and motto; and those very rings, they say, have been sent to those lords who joined in the conspiracy to kill our good King Henry at the masking that is to be held at Windsor—the fiend confound them!—for who ever heard of treason and foul murder at Christmas?'

'And there are some of the first nobles in the plot,' said Master Denny, 'the Duke of Exeter, and the Earls of Huntingdon and Salisbury.'

'St. Mary confound them all, and pay off on them the murder of the good Earl of Arundel and the good Duke of Gloucester!' responded the bystanders.

'But, Master Fitz Martyn, ye can tell us all about it?' cried Master Foster; 'for I mind you were with de Rothing but yester-even.'

'I have but scant to tell ye,' returned the old usurer, 'save that he will be hanged, and rightly so.'

'Alack, poor soul!' cried Master Denny, his hostility to his rival in trade giv-

ing way before his feelings of commiseration, 'he was hardly put to it, or he would not have done so, but we all know when coin is scant, a man is fain almost to take Sathanas' money rather than go pennyless.'

'But we know de Rothing of old,' returned Fitz Martyn with a malicious grin, 'did he not try to bring foreingers among ye? was he not always seeking after new things? Nought's too bad for him to do. Why, if it was said he were a worshipper of Mahmoud I would believe it.'

Alas for poor de Rothing! Hated by his fraternity, and an object of suspicion for so many years to his neighbors, it was in vain that he protested his innocence of treason, his attachment to Henry, and his total ignorance of this deeply-laid plot—he had taken money of the traitors, he had worked at their bidding, and though with the exception of the rings, there was nothing in the nature of the work (it being chiefly ornaments to be worn at the ensuing masking) to have excited his suspicions, yet all his protestations were received with indignant scorn, for every one seemed determined to find him guilty.

In the mean time, nothing was tho't or talked of throughout London, save this discovered plot. The green-coated minstrel's salutation of 'Good morrow, merry gentlemen!' passed disregarded; the portly fraternities, 'black, white and gray,' chanting, on their gift seeking perambulations some saintly carol, found few to listen to their melody; and when, to 'startle the dull ear of night,' the city waits came forth, in their anxious converse about 'treasons stratagems, and death,' the worthy householders forgot to bring forth their spiced tankard, as of yore, and reciprocate 'wassail' without these wandering musicians.

As the ill-omened usurer had predicted, de Rothing was speedily put on trial and as a matter of course found guilty. Although nothing was proved against him save his having made ornaments which were afterwards traced to the possession of the principle movers of the plot; although the names and abode of the two mysterious strangers were wholly unknown to him, and although old Fitz Martyn, who now took upon himself the credit of being the first discoverer of the plot, appeared as a principle witness against the man whom he had evidently trepanned into it, yet such was the hostility of the citizens against any one who should seek again to place upon the throne a monarch from whose rapacious exactions and arbitrary conduct they had formerly suffered severely; that the intelligence that the unfortunate goldsmith was to take his last journey to Tyburn the following morning was received, if not with joy, certainly without any expression of sorrow.

But where was Sybilla? and with what feelings did she behold all her dismal forebodings realized? From the fatal night when de Rothing was conveyed from his home, even to the morning of his trial, she remained calm, for she felt confident of his ultimate acquittal; the mysterious pilgrim having assured her of his safety, but now, when sentence of death was passed, and his execution ordered for the following morning, her anxiety knew no bounds. The name, the dwelling of the pilgrim were alike unknown; and yet she felt that on seeing him her only chance of success depended.

At length, as evening closed in, uncertain what course to pursue, she bent her footsteps toward London Bridge, hoping (for who even in the most deperate circumstances, hath not some faint hope some shadow of expected succor, to which the mind clings with a pertinacity as strong as, often, it is vain) that heaven might throw in her way the pilgrim, or that equally mysterious stranger to whom, in the chapel of St. Thomas, she had delivered the ring. As she approached the bridge-foot, there was a confused murmur of voice, the tramp and neighing of horses, and the clank of armor, while the broad ruddy glare of the cressets, borne by a numerous company of the city watch, gave to view a confused assemblage of citizens, apprentices, and men at arms all with eyes anxiously cast up to the turret gateway extending across the entrance to the bridge, where two gory heads frowned grimly even in death on the appalled yet apparently gratified multitude. Sickened at this unexpected sight, and fearful to encounter the rude pressure of the crowd, Sybilla drew back, when the firm grasp of an unseen hand arrested her, and turning round, she beheld the very object of her anxious search, the venerable pilgrim.

'Come hither,' said he, drawing her nearer to the gateway. 'Look up: know ye not these faces?'

The shuddering girl glanced one look and started back, exclaiming—'Too well! they are the very strangers, who have brought us into this sore jeopardy.'

'Ay,' continued the pilgrim, fixing his eyes on the pale, blood-stained countenances, where the impress of fierce passions yet remained, adding a deeper horror to the ghastliness of death: 'ay and such is the end of wealth, and power, and high ancestry—of the Earls of Salisbury and Huntingdon!—Yes,' continued he, and a smile of triumph seemed to light up his placid features; 'and here is motive for ye to place firm trust in Providence. These two wicked men pursued the good Earl of Arundel to death; and the cup they prepared for him have they not drunk?—Did not these very eyes see the Earl of Huntingdon when, with that perfidious Richard he feasted at Plashey with the good Duke of Gloster, and the next led him forth and embarked him for Calais, where he was foully murdered? And what did these eyes behold but yesterday?—that very Earl of Huntingdon, driven back in his frail bark on the coast of Essex, seized and led to the very spot where he arrested the good Duke of Gloster, and there was not his head stricken off. Now, do not be cast down Sybilla de Rothing; if Heaven surely tracks the wicked to destruction, will it suffer the innocent to perish?'

'Alas, but to-morrow morning!' cried Sybilla.

'Fear not,' replied the pilgrim, 'all shall be well.'

'But, holy father!' cried she.—This sentence was not completed the pilgrim had vanished among the crowd; and uncertain what course to pursue, she took the fatal resolution of proceeding to the lord mayor's, and communicating to him her discovery of the names of the two strangers.

'My fair maiden,' said he, with a look of deep commiseration, 'it is all in vain; for even had I been able to do aught for your father, your own confession would put it out of my power. It now appears that he was actually in communication with the leaders of the deep plot; and your assertion, that he knew them not, would have no chance of belief. Alas! ye must seek succour of Heaven, for nought can avail you.'

The last morning that Arnold de Rothing was to behold broke slowly upon his sight. It was the depth of winter, yet the sun shone forth with a clear and steady lustre from the faint blue sky, as though to repeat that lesson so often given in vain, that the material world, though made for him, sympathizes not (as the visionary has so often and so fondly imagined) in his joys and sorrows; and a look of mournful reproach did the hapless goldsmith glance up to that bright sky which seemed shining in mockery, and many a lingering gaze did he cast on the fair landscape stretched before him, as with his only attendant, the worthy priest of his parish, he proceeded on the fatal road to Tyburn. And along Holborn, then a road bordered with hedge-rows, and scarcely exhibiting a single house, the procession passed, until at length the hurdle stopped before the gate of the hospital of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, where, according to the benevolent yet strange custom of our ancestors, the porter had to present the frothing bowl of 'good ale,' the last draught of the condemned malefactor.

De Rothing turned away his head as he gave back the untasted bowl. 'Onward,' said he: 'alas! all will soon be over.' And yet, as the procession moved forward, he again gazed around at scenes on which he was soon to close for ever! as if a lingering love of life, (though to him so clouded) yet held possession of his breast. A low murmur arose and gradually increased among the crowd that followed a horseman with a breathless speed galloped forward to the sheriff and presented a sealed billet. The sheriff reverently doffed his bonnet and bowed his head as his eye glanced over its contents, for it was an order, signed by the king's own hand, instantly to send Arnold de Rothing back to Guildhall.

Ere the astonished goldsmith could recover his self-possession, he was taken from the hurdle, placed on one of the sheriff's own horses, and, with a speed that left the marvelling crowd at an immeasurable distance, again conveyed to the city. There all was bustle and anxiety; for the Lord Cobham had just arrived on a mission, it was said of importance, and every citizen left his business and every 'prentice his occupation, to welcome that nobleman, whose father, (the Earl Arundel), was canonized in the memory of a grateful people as the martyr of their liberties, and who, himself, had been among the foremost to unshrink the brand in the cause of Henry of Lancaster.

'My good citizens,' cried he, as he entered Guildhall, 'it is to perform an act of justice to a worthy member of the brotherhood of goldsmiths that I now appear before you. Long since, from an unknown hand, I had notice of that plot now so happily discovered and put down, and I have sufficient reasons for

knowing that Arnold de Rothing was neither art nor part in it. I know too that from his daughter information was obtained, and even a pattern of the rings. The pursuit and overthrow of those traitors hindered me from hastening earlier to rescue good Master de Rothing from the fate that seemed to await him; but I rejoice in having it in my power to make some amends to a man to whom lady Fortune hath been so deplorable. King Henry hath commanded that five hundred marks be paid to the person who gave the first notice of the plot; this, therefore, is due to Sybilla de Rothing, his daughter; and I shall add to it other five hundred marks, as some scant reparation to her father, for all he has suffered.'

'My lord! my very good lord!' exclaimed old Fitz-Martin, pushing forward; 'that reward is mine; did not I give the first intelligence?'

'Ho! Master Fitz-Martin,' returned Lord Cobham, 'the master ye have so long served hath doubtless sent you here. St. Mary! but I was e'en about offering a reward for your head. Know ye this letter?' holding up a small piece of parchment. 'O, ye are a worthy usurer! ye'll turn cat 't' th' pan with Sathanas himself. Seize him, good people! as arrant a traitor as ever stretched halter! for he was in communication with Lord Huntingdon while he so bitterly pursued Master de Rothing to death.' Fitz-Martin was quickly seized, and ere the week's end, took the same road from which de Rothing had so unexpectedly returned.

Who shall describe the joy of the Goldsmith and his daughter, at this sudden revolution of fortune? Bowed to by the very men who but one short hour before had followed his hurdle with execrations; welcomed home by neighbors who for years had looked on him with suspicion; and, (more grateful than all besides,) warmly greeted by that fraternity from whose companionship he had been so long exiled, Arnold de Rothing returned to his home the happiest man in all London. It need not be said, that his after-life was marked by uninterrupted prosperity. If any thing were wanting to complete his felicity, it was the circumstance that, notwithstanding the most sedulous inquiries, no tidings could ever be obtained of the mysterious pilgrim: from the evening when he met Sybilla at the bridge-foot, he was never seen again. Many were the conjectures respecting him; some thought he had been a servant of the Duke of Gloster's who subsequently to his master's death, had gone on pilgrimage, and returned just in time to witness the retribution of Heaven (perhaps to aid it) on his murderers. This opinion, which derived considerable plausibility from the intimate knowledge he certainly possessed of all the actors in the plot, and also from the joy and gratitude he expressed when the gory heads of Salisbury and Huntingdon were exhibited to the view of the citizens, did not, however suit the wonder loving taste of a generation that considered supernatural agency as necessary to the succour of an individual as to the salvation of an empire, and invoked and expected the assistance of superior intelligences to perform that to which mere human agency was perfectly adequate. Another party, therefore, and it was by far the most numerous, since it comprehended all the servants of the church and all the city apprentices, maintained that he was nothing less than some saint, who won by the sincere devotion of the unfortunate goldsmith, and the unprotected loveliness of his fair daughter, had descended to quit the realms of bliss, and assume the humble garb of a pilgrim, to succour those for whom all hope of human aid was vain. The only obstacle to complete uniformity of belief on this momentous subject was the difficulty of determining to which of the crowd of saints in the Roman calendar this honor should be assigned.

The most devout vehemently supported the claims of St. Martin, whose real benevolence gave him a far better right to canonization than at least two thirds of 'blessed host,' whose protection each morn and evening they duly invoked; while the 'prentices, unwilling that a Londoner should be rescued save by the intervention of some indigenous saint strenuously maintained the claim of St. Erkenwald, reminding their opponents, that it was on the very eve of his translation (that festival so devoutly kept by all good citizens,) that the pilgrim for the last time appeared. Long did these conflicting opinions continue to agitate the minds of the good people of London, even until Arnold de Rothing, full of years and honors, slept in peace. But long afterwards, and through many generations, was his singular tale handed down; and many a desponding was encouraged to hope, and many a sorrowful heart urged to a more firm reliance on Providence, by the eventual history of 'The Goldsmith of Westcheap.'

POLITICAL.

From the Portland Advertiser.
JEFFERSON—NO. 7.

You will recollect, that the singular delay in acting upon the public business which cost the State full FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, was owing to the refusal of President Hall to perform a constitutional duty—that is—to take upon himself the office and the duties of a Governor, when the Constitution prescribed this course. That this was the duty of a President of the Senate, Elder Hall himself said, after the decision of the Supreme Judges. The question of "who is Governor" was agitated from the very moment, when Elder Hall was elected President of the Senate. It was agitated every where, in every public place, in the public prints; and allusions were often made to it in the debates of the members of the Legislature. President Hall and his partisans could not plead ignorance. Indeed the question was so seriously agitated, that Mr. Cutler was compelled by the voice of the public to consult the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to ask their opinions. Their decision was against the right of Mr. Cutler; and of course the duties of Governor devolved upon President Hall, the moment he was chosen President of the Senate. Elder Hall was chosen President Jan 13. Then he was Governor of Maine till another was duly qualified. President Hall did not however, assume the duties of the office until Feb. 4, when the opinion of the Judges was announced, declaring this to be his duty—and also that Mr. Cutler had no right to officiate after a new President was chosen. Here was a period of twenty-two days, during the whole of which, President Hall was unconstitutionally performing the duties of a President of the Senate. He was continuing at the Senate board, when the constitution commanded him to be in the council chamber. Consequently every act, or every resolve, or every affirmative, or negative, which was refused or carried by his vote, was not binding—was nugatory—and in violation of the constitution. Let it be remembered that during the whole of these twenty-two days, yea as far back as the first Wednesday in January, nothing had been done by the Jackson members. No proposition offered for the proper organization of the government received their co-operation. The expense of this delay to the State was enormous, full fifteen thousand dollars, as I have said before. A great part of this expenditure was nearly the whole of the delay, and the whole of the difficulty, arose from the refusal of President Hall to perform a constitutional duty, which was often pointed out to him by the members of the Senate and by the People at large.

Let us recapitulate some of the acts upon which President Hall's vote had a direct influence. His vote often produced a tie as the parties in the Senate were balanced eight to eight; and often caused the rejection, or the non adoption of some put the whole machinery of government in energetic motion. His vote prevented the announcement of Carleton Dole as Secretary of the Senate for Mr. Dole received eight votes for that office, which number was a majority of the Senators rightly present. This election in fact made him Secretary of the Senate to the exclusion of Mr. Kavanagh, for a choice was effected at the first ballot. For if President Hall had no right to vote—and the Judges say he ought to have been in the council chamber, certainly Mr. Kavanagh was not Secretary of the Senate, for Mr. Dole was elected on the first ballot, and the subsequent election could have no influence.

The next important question upon which President Hall's vote had an immediate influence, was the gubernatorial report. Throw out of question the President's vote, and all the debate, all the delay, the irritation of feeling, and the excitement of angry passions would have been avoided: and Mr. Hunton would have been declared elected on the very first day after the Report was made. May I not say there would not have been a dissenting vote? for would the Jackson Senators Messrs. Megquier and Davee in particular, have placed themselves in the unfortunate position of opposing their own Report, unless the hope of avoiding the organization of the Government had wrought powerfully upon them? The questions on the admission or rejection of the Hermon, Baileyville, and the scattering votes, were all decided by the vote of President Hall. The rejection of the Report finally was carried by his vote, for the question stood Eight to Eight—and the President's vote was in the negative—and the vote of that President too, who then had no more right to preside at the Senate board of Maine, than any other officer of the Government.

Next came the Senatorial report. Here all the difficulty arose from the vote of President Hall, which produced an equality, and of course prevented the adoption of any measure in which a party measure was involved. Many questions of order of a party nature, were often agitated during the discussion of this report, in all of which President Hall's vote had an important bearing. And

what is still more important and singular enough too, President Hall was always found sustaining his own decisions in a vote of eight to eight, whenever an appeal was made from the chair to the Senate. Yes, President Hall's name was ever found among the affirmatives and negatives whenever a question of order was decided. He never hesitated to sustain his own decision by ranking his own name side by side with those of his partisans. The allegiance to party was a stronger chain than the customary devotions to modesty.

The Senatorial report, let it be remembered, was made by a Jackson committee, of which Mr. Dunlap was chairman. This Report, common sense would have presumed, contained the opinions of the gentlemen who made it. It declared an election in Cumberland, Oxford, Penobscot, Kennebec, Somerset, Lincoln, Hancock and Waldo—and one vacancy in York, and one in Washington. The first part of the Report was accepted with little or no debate—but to declare the vacancies was the destruction of Jacksonism, for as soon as they were declared, the constitution compelled the Senate and House to fill them by going into convention. This the Jackson party were unwilling to do, since their political friends in the House were found to be in the minority. Hence we find Messrs. Dunlap, Hutchinson, and Hutchins, the three Jacksonmen on the Committee, voting against their own report.

Let us look at some of the items of this report. One of them declared Abijah Usher jr., elected Senator from York; another declared there was a vacancy in Washington county, which every body knew, for no Senator, then, claimed to represent that county at the Senate board; and one Senator was allowed by the constitution. The question in the Senate "to accept that part of the Report which declared Mr. Usher elected," stood thus:—Yess, Kingsbery, Hilton, Gardiner, Healey, Morse, Hinds, Phelps, Drummond, (S.) Nays, DUNLAP!!! HUTCHINSON!!! HUTCHINS!!! INGALLS, Megquier, Steele, Davee, Hall, (S.) Hall's vote in fact was 0. Thus we see the very three Senators who made the Report, refusing to accept an important item in their own document—thus representing themselves at one time saying "Mr. Usher is elected by the People," and at another time saying, "Mr. Usher is not elected by the People." This non-acceptance of the Report, which related to Mr. Usher, was in fact effected by inconsistency, political dishonesty, and in violation of the constitution. "Inconsistency and political dishonesty," I say for these Senators, having obtained "new light," voted against their own Report. "In violation of the Constitution," I say, for President Hall had no right to vote; he should have been in the Council Chamber—and so have the Supreme Judges decided.

One more item has an important bearing. Messrs. Dunlap, Hutchinson and Hutchins, declared a vacancy to exist in York County. But these very same men refused to accept that part of the Report which declared a vacancy to exist; while their names stand recorded in the negative, while their names on the Report stand recorded in the affirmative. Here, too, President Hall's vote counted again, for it was his vote which made a tie, and prevented the declaration of a vacancy. Again, the Report of the Jackson Committee declared a vacancy to exist in Washington county. Every body knew there was a vacancy there. No one pretended a choice had been effected. Yet, when the question was put "to accept such a Report as declares a vacancy to exist in Washington county," the vote stood thus:—Yess, all the National Republican Senators, (S.) Nays, DUNLAP!!! HUTCHINSON!!! HUTCHINS!!! Megquier, Ingalls, Steele, Davee, Hall, (S.) Here President Hall's vote counted again, for it he had been in the Council Chamber as he ought to have been, the vacancy would have been declared, and must have been filled forthwith.

Thus we see three of the Jackson 8 falling victims to their own misguided zeal, first making a Report, which of course suited them, or else it would not have been made; the next refusing to accept some of the most important items in that Report. Again, we see a Senator presiding at the Senate Board, voting on all important questions, when the constitution, which he was bound by his oath to protect, clothed him with the duties and with the office of a Governor.

When such high-handed efforts as these are made to reject all Reports which should lead to the organization of the government; when every proposal leading to business is rejected; when consistency, principle, political virtue, even character itself, are yielded up to party impulses; when the constitution is pointing out a duty for an officer who had taken upon him the oath of God to protect it; when disorganization of the State Government is the motto of its rulers—the focus to which all their efforts are tending, reckless of consequences, it is for the People to ask, why are these things so; who are the actors of this disturbance, who are they that would wreck our liberties, and prostrate a government so costly in its erection, so dear for its

privileges. Let the eight Senators answer at the bar of the public; let them openly announce their excuses! let them tell why these things are done. To bring the subject home to them, let us ask Messrs. Megquier and Davee, why they voted for the rejection of the Hermon and scattering votes in committee, then voted for their admission in the Senate; let them tell us what that "new light" was, that streamed upon them so suddenly and placed their consistency in such an appalling glare. Let us, too, ask Messrs. Dunlap, Hutchinson and Hutchins, what induced them to declare Mr. Usher elected in committee, and then vote against their own Report in the Senate—yea, even to deny him a seat at the Board after his right had received the sanction of a convention in addition to the sanction of his constituents—why, they declared vacancies to exist in York and Washington, and then declared them not to exist. Let us also ask President Hall, who caused all the difficulty in the organization of the government? who stopped the wheels? who blocked up every thing? was it not his unconstitutional vote; his continuance at the Senate Board, when he had no right there. Bring these questions home to these men; and let them answer if they can. Equivocation won't do. The public call for their reasons, if there be aught, then, to vindicate them, show us where it is, for little is seen but their devotion to party, a long sickening, dishonorable detail of tortuous movements, which shunned the public good, as if it were a monster of hideous depravity. JEFFERSON.

Gov. HUNTON.—We know of no instance in which a man has lived down the calumnies of his enemies in so short a time, as our respected Chief Magistrate. He entered the contest at the last election under many disadvantages. He was comparatively but little known as a public man, and the Jacksonites availing themselves of this circumstance waged a war of destruction against his private character—a war, the recollection of which makes the blood boil with honest indignation at the baseness of the attempt, and the heart sick at the detail of disgusting falsehoods. When we look back upon the course pursued by the Jackson prints in reference to the character of Mr. Hunton, we blush for the disgrace of the State, and would fain bury in oblivion these deeds of darkness. But duty forbids us to pass it over in silence. The disgrace has already attached to us and all that is left us to hold up the perpetrators to merited scorn and contempt, to show them "impaled on high," living examples of the fate of those who ruthlessly invade private character, by beastly "Expositors" or bawdy house deposition. Penobscot county must forever bear the disgrace of that climax of calumny—that loathsome offspring of foul corruption—the DELIA BOGGE. But we rejoice that the authors and abettors in "this deed without a name," are known and marked—and that the disgrace which otherwise might attach to the people at large, is divided amongst the "select few." A fearful dividend of infamy belongs to each! A stain which not all the waters of the ocean can wash out—is upon them. And it deepens day by day, as the virtuous and exemplary object of their attack lives down every calumny. He has entered upon the duties of his office, after a warm contest in which his townsmen and neighbors almost to a man supported him—and it is but bare justice to say that he has conducted in a manner to satisfy his friends and more than answer their highest expectations. All who have had personal acquaintance with him speak in high terms of his gentlemanly manners—his intelligence and business talents. In a word after all that has been said, after ridicule and falsehood—he is Governor of the State of Maine, and makes a good one.—Bangor Register.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE!! The Senate of the United States, a short time since made a call upon the Post Master General for the number of Removals, under that department, for the last year. He has reported the number to be FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE!!! Only think of that, Master Brook! four hundred and ninety-nine individuals removed, from a single branch of the government, in a single year!—This is indeed rewarding friends and punishing enemies. But this is not—O! no! it cannot be, "bringing the patronage of the General Government in conflict with the freedom of elections!" For Jackson is an honorable man; so are they all (the Cabinet) all honorable men!

"Iago.—Indeed?
OTHELLO.—Indeed! ay, indeed.—Discern'st thou aught in that? Are they not honest?
Iago.—Honest, my lord?
OTHELLO.—Ay, honest?
Iago.—My lord, for aught I know?
OTHELLO.—What dost thou think?
Iago.—Think, my lord?
OTHELLO.—Think, my lord?
By heaven, he echoes me, As if there were some monster in his thought, Too hideous to be shown."
1st CITIZEN.—O pitiful spectacle!
2nd CITIZEN.—O woful day!
3rd CITIZEN.—O traitors, villains!
4th CITIZEN.—We will be revenged: Revenge!
ANTHONY.—Good friends, sweet friends, let

me not stir you up to such a sudden flood of mutiny. That have done this deed are honorable; what private griefs they have alas, I know not, that made them do it; they are wise and honorable, and will, no doubt, with reasons answer you."

OFFICE HOLDERS UNDER THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.—Come all ye Continentals, we are going for to go.
GENERAL JACKSON.—Attention the whole! MARCH.
[Cincinnati American.]

Jacksonism decreasing in bulk.—The Jeffersonian has changed Publishers.—We like one reform they have adopted—that is of making war with mammoth sheets. The paper does not contain so much matter now as formerly by two columns. Is Jacksonism going down in Oxford? When its organ there is crippled, we have a right to think its supporters are lessened.—Portland Advertiser.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The following is an extract from the Liberia Herald.

"We are in hopes, through our columns to bring to light many facts relative to the Slave trade. It is the general opinion in the United States and Europe, that it has nearly ceased; but could an American or European reside on Cape Messurado, and witness the daily passage of slaves up and down the coast; and see what many of our citizens have hundreds of their fellow men, actually in chains, on board, he would then begin to think that the traffic was far from being discontinued.

To such a pitch of audacity have many of these slavers arrived, that no merchant vessel, unless strongly armed is secured against their piratical attacks.—They have even been known to leave the Havana and other ports, for this coast with not more than two weeks provisions on board, depending altogether with falling in with vessels, and supplying themselves. Some governments have made the trade piracy, but of what avail are laws, which are enacted at the distance of five thousand miles, without the means of inflicting punishment.—Desperadoes, like those engaged in the slave trade, must be deterred by the certainty of punishment, or they never will desist. Colonies have been planted by the British, Portuguese, French, and Danish, but with the exception of the first, is either strong enough to prohibit the traffic in slaves from being carried on its neighborhood? The average number of slaves imported into the port of Rio de Janeiro alone, for the 5 years preceding the treaty with Great Britain, amounted to 23,395; since then the importations in 1825, were 29,939; in 1826, 33,939; in 1827, 29,789; in 1828, 43,535; 1829, to the 26th March 13,450."

Extract of a letter dated Maracaibo, March 27, 1830.

All here is warlike confusion; every point and nook capable of defence, is defended—the banners of Paez daily gain ground—we have about 8000 noble troops—determined men. We have just heard that General Bolivar has marched into the city of Cucuta, with 12,000 men, and captured it, and which he would immediately garrison, and proceed against this city. The 'tug' will be tremendous—we are sanguine of defeating him, but much bloodshed is expected. Things are now rapidly drawing to a crisis, and a few months must determine whether we shall be victorious or have a king. It may be Bolivar will be successful, but I much doubt it—his race is run—he who but a short time ago was the 'tutary saint' of Colombia, is now abhorred and detested. What is our government about, that at such a time as this we should be unprotected, and at the mercy of 'cut throats'? A few small vessels of war would impose justice.

"Our market is pretty bare of every thing, yet I would not advise shipments—there is no money, and if the army or soldiers of either party are in want, they take at any price you please to ask, and pay you in their good old coin—promises; no remonstrating, or Chief Justice Bayona may pronounce judgment The Lord grant us speedy delivery from such horrors."—N. Y. Herald.

Don't trust children with lights in their sleeping rooms.

From the N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.
AFFLICTING BEREAVEMENT.—The death of the children of Mr. Denison, mentioned under our obituary head to-day, was attended by circumstances of the most distressing character. We learn that the parents were absent for the evening on a visit to a friend, having left the children in charge of an old and faithful servant, and a young girl that had been brought up in the family.—The elder child was anxious to have a light in the bed room, but the prudence of the servant induced her to place a small lamp on the mantel piece of an adjoining room. The child continued to complain that there was not light enough, a large lamp was substituted for the small one, and the servants went below, leaving the door between the rooms open. After the lapse of half or three quarters of an hour, the servants perceived there was a smoke in the house, and on ascending to the bed room they found it filled with the smoke from the oil of the lamp, and the clothes of the bed in which the children had lain. The bed clothes had taken fire, the

communicating door was found closed, one of the little children was dead and the other in a dying state.

It is presumed that after the servants had retired, one of the children had contrived to reach the lamp and to carry it to the sleeping room, and by putting it to near the bed, had set the bedding on fire. The anguish of the parents, and especially of the mother, on so melancholy a bereavement, can be better imagined than described.

DESPATCH.—A passenger on board the steamer Connecticut arrived at Boston one day last week, in 12 hours and 25 minutes after leaving Portland proceeded to Salem and transacted business there, returned to Boston, bought a lot of goods, took passage in the Connecticut, and arrived at Portland after an absence of 46 hours—having travelled 275 miles and transacted considerable business in that time.

FIRE.—The barn and out-buildings belonging to Robert Fernald, Esq. in Sanford, were destroyed by fire, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. The fire also communicated to the dwelling-house, which was extinguished, although we learn that the building was materially damaged. The fire originated in the barn, the hay in which accidentally took fire from a lantern which Mr. F. carried into the mow with him, and set upon a beam while he was foddering his horse. The amount of loss is unknown. \$500 were insured on the barn and out-buildings, and \$500 upon the House.
Kennebunk Gazette.

VALUABLE RECIPE.—In the Memoirs of Count Segur (vol. 1, p. 168,) there is the following anecdote:—"My mother (the Countess Segur,) being asked by Voltaire respecting her health, told him that the most painful feeling she had, arose from the decay of her stomach and the difficulty of finding any kind of aliment that it could bear.—Voltaire, by way of conversation assured her that he was once for nearly a year in the same state, and believed to be incurable; but that nevertheless, a very simremedy had restored him. It consisted in taking no other nourishment than yolks of eggs, beaten up with flour of potatoes and water." Though this circumstance took place as far back as about fifteen years ago, and respected so extraordinary a personage as Voltaire it is astonishing how little it is known, and how rarely the remedy has been practiced.

Its efficacy however in cases of debility cannot be questioned, and the following is the mode of preparing the valuable article of food, as recommended by Sir John Sinclair: Recipe.—Beat up an egg in a bowl, and then add six table spoonfuls of cold water, mixing the whole well together, then add two table spoonfuls of the farina of potatoes, mixing it with the liquor in the bowl—then pour in as much boiling water as will convert the whole into jelly, and mix it well. It may be taken either alone or with the addition of a little milk, and moist or best sugar, not only for breakfast, but in cases of great stomach debility, or in consumptive disorders, at the other meals. The dish is light, easily digested, extremely wholesome and nourishing. Bread or biscuit may be taken with it, as the stomach gets stronger.

WATER.—Water-drinkers have much keener appetites than those who drink beer. Water is the most natural and wholesome of drinks: it quickens the appetite, strengthens digestion, quenches thirst most readily, and effectually supplies the waste continually sustained by the blood and juices. A strong ruddy faced farmer, had a disease which induced the late celebrated John Hunter to enjoin a total abstinence from fermented liquors. "Sir," said the farmer, "I can assure you that I am a very temperate man: I scarcely ever exceed three pints of ale in the day, and I never touch spirits." "But," said Mr. Hunter, "you must now drink nothing except water." "Sir," said the farmer, "it is impossible to work without some support." Mr. Hunter perceiving that his patient was not likely to be readily convinced, inquired how many acres he cultivated, and how many horses were kept on his farm, and then boldly asserted that they were too few. The farmer maintained that they were sufficient, but was at length brought to confess that they were worked hard. "Allow me then" said Mr. Hunter, "to inquire what you give them to drink?"—Code of Health.

Duff Green and James Watson Webb. It is a fact that these persons have had a peculiarly interesting meeting. Webb's version of the story has been published over his own signature, and a more ridiculous affair in high life we have not for some time met with. It seems by his own statement, he went all the way from New York to Washington to flog Green.

He first took his station in the great rotunda of the capital "selecting that as the theatre of his [Green's] disgrace." But some of the members of Congress remonstrated against his using that spot for such a purpose, so he "determined

to punish him in front of the building." He then went to the library window and watched till Green approached; then met him at the door and showed a cane; told Green he had been looking for him. Green drew back and presented a pistol; whereupon Webb put his cane under his arm, leaned against the door post, and according to his own story, gave Green a tremendous blackguarding.

He then went in and related his glorious triumph to members of Congress, and then sat down and wrote an account of it for the New York Courier and Enquirer.—Daily Courier.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 18.

REMOVAL.

The office of the OBSERVER is removed to new building erected by Mr. E. F. Beal, a few rods west of the Hat Manufactory of Mr. Daniel Young, where those of our subscribers who take their papers at the office will please to call for them in future.

Our readers will perceive by the following extract of a letter from Hon. David Crockett to Mr. Van Buren, that the limbs of Jacksonism are dropping off here and there. All who have the honesty and courage to emancipate themselves from the trammels of Jacksonism, are telling the truth about it. It will be recollected that Mr. Chilton left the Jackson party some weeks since; Kincaid has followed; and now Crockett follows after. They are all members of Congress. An allusion was made to this letter in a previous letter which was written by Mr. Crockett to one of his constituents.

Washington City March 3.

Hon. Martin Van Buren, Sec. of State.
Sir,—I have been recently much surprised upon the reception of a letter from one of my constituents, informing me that, without knowing why or wherefore, the printing of the laws of the U. S. had been taken from him and bestowed upon another. I am, sir, the representative of the section of the country deeply interested in the matter, and therefore feel myself authorized to enter my protest against the manner in which your authority has been exercised. I am not inclined to take part in discussing the relative merits of the individual removed and the gentleman appointed to succeed him. No, sir, I should blush to find myself drawing distinctions upon mere party grounds. If I were to do so I should be compelled to approve of your choice. The editor upon whom you have conferred the trust has been uniformly my friend and to him I acknowledge myself under many political obligations. But to witness so uncertain a state of things, is calculated to weaken the confidence of the citizens in his government, or the consistency of those who administer it.

"For corruption and crime, or for either, an officer should be removed. But, sir, is the doctrine to be established, that for either a former or an anticipated difference of opinion, a man is to be proscribed? If so, the triumph of virtue is wholly doubtful and the range of favoritism may be made as wide as the universe."

"I am, Sir, with due consideration,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID CROCKETT."

Ebenezer G. Stevens, we learn, has been appointed Postmaster at Rumford Point, in place of Nathan Adams, jr. deceased.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION.

A good work is not to be perfected without constant and persevering effort. Hence the necessity of being ever active in the cause of the people; hence the duty of beginning to do now what we shall be obliged to do by and by.

We make these observations in the face and eyes of our political enemies, and use them in reference to the Republican party—for we wish to do nothing we are ashamed of. Let Republicans then remember the necessity of setting themselves about the complete emancipation of the State. It is not enough to wake up on the eve of an election and to stir about then: for the public mind is fixed. Our opponents will have the start of us: and public opinion is irrevocably made up. Even honesty is then looked upon by many with suspicion, because its intentions are distrusted and its efforts are thought to arise from interested motives.

Now is the time, we repeat, for Republicans to organize themselves, and to exert their influence for the diffusion of political information. Now is the time to be up and doing; to be looking about us in order to see who are for us and who are against us; to be preparing for our election when our whole strength is to be brought up. We never have in any previous election done what we could do. We have only called out the most active. Let us turn out in the majesty of our whole power.

The political reaction which is now manifest in this State arose from the efforts of the Republican Representatives last winter. They who looked unto Juntoism and saw its political deformity for themselves, were stirred up. Every effort was made by them to reflect that light upon their constituents, which they saw for themselves. Hence the people were let into Jacksonism as it is: and the consequence was a change in the public pulse, a more unshaken attachment to the good old creed of Republicanism.

Let these efforts be continued. That soldier is a poor one who begins a campaign without preparation, without munitions of war, or the common necessities of the camp. Still weaker is he, who knows the enemy is upon him, yet never takes the trouble to put himself in array till the war whoop is rung in his own domicile.

There never was an honest measure which energy and perseverance did not carry at last. Heaven has rewarded honesty with success. A good cause always triumphs in the end.—This is no refined theory in morals, but a fact which the history of the world corroborates. The triumph may not be at the moment, nor for years; but it will come, for it is the decree of Heaven that such shall be the reward of integrity.

Hence it is the interest as well as the duty of men to be on the right side, and to be energetic in support of that side. Yes, interest alone, to say nothing of the duties owed to the world, should prompt us to energy, in the support of a confederacy like ours, established on such broad Republican principles—in the support, too, patriotic men, whom the delusions of a moment have swept away.—Let us not forget them because they are not now uppermost. Their day is yet to come. There was a time when Aristides was banished; but his enemies are now marked with infamy. There was a time, too, when Cicero was an exile, but the whole Roman people greeted his return. In fact, it is the interest of every man to search out the great principles of truth, and to adhere to them in prosperity and adversity.—For such acts and such men occupy the foreground in the Historian's page.

If ever there was a cause worthy of energy, of active and persevering effort, it is the cause of the great National Republican party. Its principles must triumph in the end all over the nation, for they are based upon sound patriotism and common sense. Let us then be active and on the alert to support such principles and their advocates. The most active supporters acquire the worthiest honors.—Portland Advertiser.

Rapidity of Intercourse.—Passengers arrived in Pittsburg, Penn. on the 17th inst. in the short space of fifteen days, by steam boats from New Orleans. The distance is 2400 miles.

VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq. of Maryland, brother of the late President Maxcy of Providence College, is spoken of at Washington as likely to succeed Isaac Hill, as 2d Comptroller of the Treasury.

OXFORD CONFERENCE.

The Oxford Conference of Churches will hold their next annual meeting in Dixfield, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 1st and 2nd of June next. The Conference will assemble at the Meeting House, in the Village, on Tuesday at 8 o'clock, A. M. The annual meeting of the Bible Society will be at the same place, on the same day, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. Mr. White is first preacher before the Conference, and Rev. Mr. Douglas second.—All clerks of churches are requested to come prepared with a Schedule, exhibiting the state of their respective churches.

The entertainment, arranged for the Conference, is as follows: The Ministers of Conference, at Joseph S. Wheeler's. Delegates from other Conferences, at James M. Williams. Church in Albany, at Peter Trask's. do. Andover, at Charles T. Chase's. Brownfield, Denmark and Hiram, at John M. Eastie's.

Bethel at Isaac Torrey's. Gilead at Luther Stockwell's. Fryeburg at James M. Williams. Norway and Waterford at Henry Farwell's. Lovell and Turner at Charles L. Eastie's. Otisfield and Rumford at Joseph Eastie's. Oxford at Doctor Chaplin's. Paris at Levi Stowell's. Sumner & North Paris at Levi Ludden's. Sweden at Nicholas Chesley's.

S. SEWALL, Clerk of O. Con. Sumner, May 1, 1830.

MARRIED.

In Winthrop, by Rev. David Thurston, Mr. Noah Sturtevant to Miss Angeline Cole. In Fayette, Mr. William Thompson to Miss Selina W. Page.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 27th ult. THOMAS JEROME POLLARD, aged twenty-four, son of Thomas M. Pollard, Esq. of Enosburgh, Vt. and for nine years of his short life a resident in this village.

In communicating the melancholy intelligence of the death of this interesting young man, we shall not subject ourselves to the charge of unmeaning adulation when we say that he possessed superior intellectual powers, a quickness of perception, an accuracy of judgment and a prudence uncommon even in more mature age—the possession of these qualities, however, did not constitute his principal excellence of character.—What most engaged the love and esteem of his friends, was the goodness and affection, the purity of intention and fixedness of principle, that softened and adorned his whole deportment.

In the hour of sickness and on the bed of death he was sustained by the consolations of religion and the hope of pardon through the Saviour's blood.

On this period of his life fond recollection will long love to dwell—pleasant and lovely as he was in life, he was still more so death.—When the last summons had been received, when he viewed the swelling Jordan before him and himself advancing with direct and irresistible step to its brink, he could look beyond the sea and exclaim, "I desire to depart and be with Christ." While addressing for the grave he could administer consolation to his friends—he could with calmness say, "weep not for me but rather rejoice that I shall soon be embraced with angels and blessed spirits in the arms of the Saviour of sinners."

Scarcely two years have elapsed since he left his friends to take his part in the active scenes of life, a youth of much promise, and firmly fixed in their affections. By the hand of Providence fond expectation is thus suddenly cut off, and all the tender ties of love are broken. This dispensation, although severe, and to human apprehension mysterious, is undoubtedly right. God does all things well.—"How dark, though fleeting, are the days of man!"

What countless sorrows crowd his narrow span! For what is life? A groat, a breath, a sigh, A bitter tear, a drop of misery, A lamp just dying in sepulchral gloom,

A voice of anguish from the lonely tomb. Or weep or weeping, all the change we know; 'Tis all our mournful history before us. Pleasure is Grief but smiling to destroy, And what is Sorrow but the ghost of Joy! Oh, haste that hour; whose rustling wings shall play

To warn the shades of guilt and grief away!"
In Augusta Mr. Ezekiel Page, aged 70.
In Portland, Mrs. Hannah Hoole, aged 76.
In Bluehill, Mr. Richard Billings, aged 21. He shot himself.
On Board Brig Camel, on her passage from Valparaiso to New-York, James Safford, aged 43, formerly of Boston.
In Delaware, Rev. Dr. James, aged 79.
In Bath, Col. John Young, jr. aged 29.

New Goods.

JUST received on consignment by the subscriber a much larger assortment of INDIA, ENGLISH and AMERICAN GOODS, than he has ever before had, and which he is authorized to sell at the very lowest prices for cash. Also Leghorn and other Bonnets cheap.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
May 18th. 3w47

JUST received and ready for delivery, The May number of the Christian Examiner, and General Review, also the American Journal of Education. Subscriptions received for the above and most other Periodicals works.

7-15-2-12-33-25-32-22-36
WERE the drawn numbers in Class No. 5. Ticket having on it 22-25 and 32, a prize of THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, was sold at Barton's lucky office.
19-60-25-13-57-22-28-52-11-51
Were the drawn numbers in Class 13. A lottery draws about every week, so that persons wishing for tickets can be accommodated by calling or sending to
BARTON'S
May 17. 3w47

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES!

THE proprietor begs leave to recommend (which he does with the fullest confidence) one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, he has in his possession the most undoubted testimonials that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other popular medicine.

This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application, to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions, description of the complaint, &c. accompany each packet, which consists of two boxes, Ointment and Electuary. Price \$1 for the whole, or 50 cents if but one of the articles is wanted.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, and at the same time dissolves and draws the Corn out by the roots, without the least pain.

CERTIFICATE.—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster, with complete success. Before I used one box, it completely cured a corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint."
WM. SHAW.

Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28.
Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Court Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

*A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. May 18. 47 4w

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WINE'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE

IMPROVED GRISTMILL, which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter; (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent.
Norway Village, March 23. 1yeop41

ASHES! WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in Goods, the other half CASH.

N. B. The subscriber will continue to take Ashes until the first of June.

INCREASE ROBINSON.
Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 if

NOTICE.
THE Oxford Medical Association will meet at Smith's Inn, Norway Village, on Thursday the THIRD of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of adopting By-Laws, electing the necessary Officers, and transacting any other business that may be thought expedient. A general attendance is requested.
Gentlemen Physicians of the County, who have not as yet attended the meetings of the Society are respectfully requested to attend as above.
May 11th, 1830. 4w 36

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY NOTICE.

THE OXFORD MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION met in Norway Village on Thursday, February 25, 1830, according to adjournment.

After individually expressing their views in relation to the importance of observing and promoting temperance, and to the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating agents, the association voted to appoint a committee of three persons, viz. Dr. JACOB TEWKSBURY, REUEL BARROWS, M. D. and Dr. J. S. MILLETT, to confer with the executive committee of the Oxford County Temperance Society, in designating a person to deliver an address at their next annual meeting to be held at Waterford on Wednesday the seventh day of July next.

The committees conferred and appointed the Rev. CARLTON HUBB, of Fryeburg, to officiate on the occasion, who is expected to pronounce an address on the subject of temperance at their next annual meeting, at the time and place before mentioned.
NAT'L. GRANT, Sec'y.
Norway Village, Feb. 25, 1830.

The Medical Temperance Association and the Oxford County Temperance Society will meet in the Congregational Meeting-house in Waterford on the day assigned, at 10 o'clock.

RUFUS F. BEAL, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened a Shop (up stairs) in the building recently erected by Ezra F. Beal, in Norway-village, where he intends to carry on the SHOE MAKING BUSINESS. Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Lasting, Walking and Dress Shoes, made in the best style, at as cheap a rate as can be done elsewhere. Also, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made in a style which cannot fail to suit.

Boots and Shoes repaired in a faithful manner at short notice.

R. F. B. hopes, by faithfulness, punctuality, and attention to his business, that he shall merit a share of the public patronage.
Norway-village, May 4, 1830.

OXFORD COUNTY TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that taxes have been assessed by order of the Court of Sessions for the County of Oxford on the following described Townships or Tracts of land in said County of Oxford, viz:

Township No. 1, 1st Range, A. D.	1828-6,77
same,	1829-7,52
Township No. 1, letter A,	1827-8,00
same,	1828-8,00
same,	1829-8,89
Township No. 2, letter A,	1827-8,69
same,	1828-8,69
same,	1829-9,66
Township No. 2, 1st Range,	1829-7,47
do do 3, 1st do	1829-9,66
do do 2, 3d do	1829-7,11
do do 4, 4th do	1829-7,82
do do 2, 2d do	1828-7,03
same,	1829-7,82
Township No. 7,	1827-6,71
same,	1828-6,71
same,	1829-7,47
Andover surplus, west,	1826-3,02
same,	1827-3,35
same,	1828-3,35
same,	1829-3,73
Township letter D,	1828-6,25
same,	1829-6,94
Township No. 5, 3d Range,	1828-6,93
same,	1829-7,70
Township No. 5, 2d Range,	1829-9,64

Now, therefore, the proprietors or owners of said Townships or Tracts of Land, are hereby notified, that, unless said taxes and incidental charges are paid within six months from the date hereof, warrants will be issued to the Sheriff of said County, requiring him to make sale of said lands according to the directions of the law in such cases made and provided.

HENRY RUST, Treasurer of said County.
Norway, May 4, A. D. 1830. 3w 45

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BELL'S Treatise on the Teeth, a new and valuable work containing eleven plates; McCulloch on Remittent and Intermittent diseases; Barton's Medical Botany, a very splendid work containing fifty plates.

Also, volumes 1 and 2 of the Encyclopedia Americana, a popular dictionary of arts, sciences, literature, history, and politics, brought down to the present time and including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography, on the basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversations-Lexicon—edited by Dr. Francis Lieber, assisted by Edward Wigglesworth, Esq. to be completed in twelve large volumes, octavo, price to subscribers, two dollars and a half each—the cheapest work ever published in the United States.

Benjamin's System of Architecture, new edition; Nicholson's operative Mechanic, with one hundred plates; Complete Millwright, new edition; the Divinity of Christ, an Unitarian Tract, price 5 cents; a Dialogue on some of the causes of Infidelity, price 4 cents; with a complete assortment of Unitarian publications.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
May 1st. 3w 45

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED from the subscriber, or stolen, last fall, a horned ewe SHEEP, middle sized—marked with a hole in the left ear—at a distance resembling a ram. If any person has taken up said sheep and will acquaint the subscriber, so that said sheep may be found, shall be amply rewarded for their trouble and expense.
JOHN ROWE, Jr.
Oxford, April 14th, 1830. 3w 45

HATS, HATS.



THE subscriber offers for sale at his Old Establishment in Norway Village, at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of HATS of every fashion and quality, as cheap as can be purchased in Portland for Cash, and warranted as good.

CONSISTING OF
Men's Black WAPT HATS, from \$1.75 to \$5.00. A large assortment of DRAB HATS—Men and Boy's FELT HATS, very cheap—Children's DRAB FELT HATS, and Low Crown Drab Felt Hats.

All persons indebted to the subscriber over one year's standing, are requested to settle the same by the last of May next, as he is in immediate want of money.

DANIEL YOUNG.
Norway Village, April 20, 1830. 43 6w

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c.

Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.
Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

MEDICINES, &C.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber the following Medicines, which are warranted to be of the first quality, viz:—

Opium—Jalap—Ipecac—Pica—Tartar Emetic—Tartaric Acid—Nitric Acid—Red Lavender—Castor Oil—Cantharides—Camphor—Oil Cinnamon—Oil Lemon—Oil Anise—Oil Bergamot—Oil Cummin—Balsam Capaiva—Aloes—Gum Galbanum—Gum Arabic—Quassia—Senna—Pink Root—Sugar Lead—Magnesia—Cream Tartar—Litharge—Anise Seed—Red Precipitate—Nutmegs—Otter—Blue Vitral—Indelible Ink—Dean's Rheumatic Pills—Jewett's Vegetable Pills—Jewett's Jaundice Bitters; Jewett's Stomach Plasters; Pulmonary Balsam; German Elixer, a most valuable medicine for colds and coughs; Thompson's Eye Water; Opodeldoc; Epsom Salts; Corrosive Sublimate; Huxham's tincture of Bark; Oil of Spike; Oil of Rose-mary; Squills; Balsam of Life; Brown's Drops for Fitts; Balm of Egypt; Restorative Elixer; British Oil; Pile Ointment; Headache Snuff; Spring's Rheumatic and Bone Paste, a most powerful remedy for Rheumatic complaints—with a great variety of Patent Medicines, some of which are truly valuable, and all of which are warranted genuine.

Persons who wish to purchase the true and genuine patent medicines, will do well to recollect that they are not sold by Pedlars, and that for the most of them the subscriber is the only Agent for selling them in this County.

ASA BARTON.
Norway, April 23. 44 3

A LITTLE CHEAPER THAN CHEAP!!!

AT THE CHEAP STORE,
No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, opposite Casco Bank,

HAVE been received, an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present and approaching seasons. Among which are—
BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Black and Green LUSTRINGS; Slate PONGEES; Black and colored Canton CRAPES; Rav silk, Brocade and Valentin SHAWLS; White CAMBRICS; Cambric MUSLINS; Plain and figured Jacksonet MUSLINS (for Dresses); Plain and figured Book MUSLINS; White Pocket and NECKERCHIEFS; Plaid and Stripe CRAVATS; large assortment of Cotton and Silk FLAG HANDKERCHIEFS; fancy Silk and Gauze HDKFS; Green Gauze and Crapes for Veils; black Lace VEILS, (very cheap;) Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Beltings, cheap; brown CAMBRICS for Bonnets; White Cotton HOSE, at 1s to 25 cts. GLOVES at 1s and 25 cts; black Silk Handkerchiefs, 25 cts to 50. Striped JEANS & DRILLINGS for summer wear; Navarino BONNETS, cheap; Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; BED TICKINGS, SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; CALICOES at 12 1-2 cts and 1s, &c. &c.

Purchasers from the country will find it for their advantage to call at the above Store. As all Goods will be offered at prices probably a little lower than can be found elsewhere, for cash.

WM. D. LITTLE.
Portland, May 18. 47 3m

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. will be received in payment for the Observer.

POETRY.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

ODE TO SPRING.

Thou fairest of the season—Spring!
Child of a stormy sire—
Stern winter: all thy welcome sing,
Thy early smile admire.
All living things, on land and main,
Or in the air above,
Feel the soft influence of thy reign,
And earth awakes to love.
Come, source of hope, thy ringlets fair,
With buds and blossoms crowned,
Breathe thy new fragrance through the air
And scatter verdure round.
Thy stores unlock, shed out thy might,
On garden, mead, and wood,
And clothe in robes of various light
Their lonely widowhood.
Hail, nurse of fruits, thy genial breath
Already scents the gale,
And cherishes the earth beneath
Germs that shall deck the vale.
The lifeless herb, the leafless spray,
Shoot in thy warmer showers,
And pleasant is the task each day
To mark the tints of flowers.
Called by the genius of the year,
I stray by sounding floods,
Or listen in the vale to hear
The music of the woods.
Thy smile that wakens nature's sleep
A higher pleasure yields,
Than summer's foliage full and deep,
Or autumn's plenteous fields.

From the Williamstown Advocate.

"Who, that bears
A human bosom, hath not often felt,
How dear are all those ties which bind our race
In gentleness together; and how sweet
Their force?"

Stern winter with all its attendant
gloominess, has passed away,—the mild-
ness of spring has assumed its place,
and with genial influence clad the
earth in a lively green. It has, by the
same means by which it has called forth
the blushing rose, seduced from their
homes those "butterflies of fashion," as
some of the sterner sex "are pleased to
term those of the other. And with it
too have appeared a series of orations,
essays, sermons, &c. respecting the
"deleterious effects of closely following
the dictates of fashion"—under which
the press has groaned, and which has
extracted groans from many a tender
heart in by gone seasons. Now all this
parade, all this "pomp and circum-
stance" may appear very well to some
honest souls, yet it is perhaps, far from
their thoughts, that these rare geniuses
themselves wishing to raise their heads
a little above the crowd, are the devote-
es of that idol at whose shrine have
been sacrificed the happiness of so many.
They little think that while they are
so vigorously engaged in sounding the
alarm, they are only stepping in the
tracks of their predecessors, and were it
not for the sake of being fashionable,"
the tones of their clarion would never
have been heard. They little think,
that while they are writing essay upon
essay, and no one steps forward to advo-
cate the cause of the injured, they are
infinitely more zealous worshippers of
this deity, than any of our sex, upon
whom they so lavishly bestow their cen-
sure.

We are told of the enormous dispro-
portion of our bonnets—we are obliged,
by the veriest dolt, to hear them com-
pared to the awning of a piazza—and
in order to have their ridiculous appear-
ance more deeply impressed upon our
minds, we have paraded before us a
Chinese criminal with his head thrust
through a wide board which extends to
some distance each way from his body;
and which he is thus obliged to carry,
to the no small gratification of a score
of archbishops, by whom he is constantly at-
tended. But instead of complaining, they
ought to thank their stars that "fashion"
has introduced the practice of wearing
these "large bonnets to blue"—for it is
not unknown to all, that a story has been
"going the rounds" of a couple of gen-
tlemen, being heartily glad
of obtaining shelter from a storm under
the covert of these same piazzas. But
where is the horrid deformity in all this,
when compared with those "square
toed" shoes, in which the gentlemen so
vigorously walk in the paths of fashion?
The mention of this calls to mind another
thing, which fashion, whispering in the
ears of the ladies, enjoins upon them to
observe. The feet—aye, the feet—
those supporters of the human frame—
must be crowded into cases whose di-
mensions are none too great for a miss
who has not yet entered her teens.—
Now we would inquire what right the
gentlemen have to interfere with a lady's
wardrobe,—where they obtained the
power of determining what costume a
lady shall wear and what she shall not?
We are told of the awkward gait which
it occasions; of the miseries which origi-
nate from it, together with a long cata-
logue of diseases, upon whose influence
depends, in a great measure, the success
of that "fell destroyer," death.

But this is by no means the worst
practice which the devotees of fashion
adopt, and by no means occasions the
worst evils, with which our sex is afflic-
ted; there is one from before which all
others shrink in comparison. It will
readily be perceived that I refer to cor-
sets—those "villanous things" which
have occasioned such an uproar among
a certain class of people—corsets, which
have drawn forth many a sigh for the
welfare of those who make use of them

—corsets, which have conjured up so
many fearful apprehensions, lest the ani-
mal frame should be disordered, and the
heart removed from its natural position,
&c. &c. Sympathising souls! they
little think that this is the very thing
which has procured for us the appropri-
ate appellation of being tender-hearted.

From what has been said, and repea-
ted from ten thousand mouths, one
would suppose, that were it not for the
practice of using these, deaths would
never happen among us—so prolific are
the brains of some in conjuring up the
horrors attending it. But on examina-
tion we shall find, that the proportional
number of deaths among the light robed
ladies of Greece and Turkey, is as great
as in this country. And even in our
large cities, where the practice of tight
lacing prevails to a greater extent than
is general in the country, and even
where the number of females exceeds
that of the other sex, the number of
deaths is less among the former than a-
mong the latter. Now "what occasion
is there for all this uproar, as if the uni-
verse was falling to ruin?" Why do we
so often hear of the uselessness to which
the ladies of the present day are fast ap-
proximating? Give us the same means
for the cultivation of our minds, and let
our sphere of action be as extended as
that of the other sex, and then it will be
ascertained that we are not inferior to
them, in any degree. If the strength
of our minds cannot be exhibited before
the public, we can have the consolation
that our influence is not entirely lost.
For the effects of our influence, we
would have the domestic circle exami-
ned, "that very centre of earth's sweetest,
purest, and holiest joys," and have it as-
ked, upon whom these "joys" depend?
—No, so long as worth is duly apprecia-
ted, the names of a Miss. Edgeworth,
of a Mrs. Hemans, of a Hannah Moore,
of a Mrs. Ramsay will be cherished
with the greatest veneration.

HENRIETTA.

THE COUNTRYMAN AND HIS WIFE.

A countryman and his wife having had
some words, the man protested he would
be revenged of her. "Why, what will
you do?" said she. "Do!" replied he,
"why I'll go into the orchard and drown
myself in the pond." "Ay, do," says his
wife; "and I will go with you to see it
done." They both went, and the man
run to the pond as though he would
jump in, but stopt when he came to the
side of it. His wife upbraided him;—
called him a coward, rogue, and villain,
and said, she knew he had not the heart
to do it. The man took another run,
and stopped short as before, and his wife
continued to abuse him. At length he
told her, he really had not the heart to
drown himself; but if she would tie
his hands behind him, with her garters
which would prevent his saving his life
by swimming, and push him in, she
might, for he was weary of her ill tem-
per. "Ay, you rogue," says she, "that
I will," she accordingly tied his hands
behind him, and he went to the side of
the pond. "Now," says the man, "take
a long run, and push me a good way in-
to the water, that I may be soon out of
my misery." "Ay, ay, you rogue," re-
plied his wife, "I'll push you far enough
in, I'll warrant you." The man stood
close by the pond with his back towards
her, and she went to some distance from
him, and then came running towards
him, that she might push him in with
more violence; but just as she came to
him, he stepped aside, and she fell flounce
into the water. She called to him to
help her out, but he calmly replied,
"You may thank yourself, it is not in
my power to help you out, for you have
tied my hands."

"I AM EXTREMELY GLAD TO SEE YOU."

There are more lies contained in these
few words than all the written speeches
in a Lawyer's office; and still the ex-
pression is on the tip of every one's
tongue. Imagine yourself seated in
your sanctum sanctorum, wrapped up in
the study of some favorite author, or
communing with the hallowed nine—
when lo! in pops a creditor and throws
a bucket of ice-water upon your burn-
ing thoughts! "Hail my dear friend, I'm
extremely glad to see you." There's a
thumper for you to answer for.

Miss is preparing for a party; the
carriage is waiting at the door—and she
lingers before the mirror adjusting the
rich tresses, (i. e. beau catchers,) when
in comes a dear friend; biting her lips
with vexation at the same time forcing
a smile she exclaims, "ah! I'm extreme-
ly glad to see you." That's another
thumper.

Madam has pickles or sausages to
make, and is up to her ears in pots and
kettles, when Mrs. Somebody enters
with her six little ones, all dressed off
as neat as if they had just been freed
from six months imprisonment in a band
box. "Bless me! I'm glad to see you."
It's a thumper—it's a downright lie; in
her heart she wishes her and all her
brood to —. I like to have said it.

When I hear a person say—"do call
again and see me," it sounds very much
like "John show the gentleman out."

There is no such thing as sincere po-
liteness: [fashionable]; to be what the
fashionable world terms polite, we must
necessarily be hypocritical. The true

characteristic of sincerity is bluntness,
and a sincere man will never have the
back-ache.

LAWS OF MAINE.

An Act directing the manner in which
District School meetings may be cal-
led.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled,
That whenever an Agent has been le-
gally chosen in any School District, it
shall not be necessary that a warrant
shall be issued by the Selectmen of the
town for the purpose of calling a meet-
ing of said District; but the same may
be called, on application of seven or
more legal voters in said district to said
agent, who shall thereupon issue his
notice, calling such meeting: And it
shall be the duty of said agent to post
up said notification on the district school
house (if there should be any in said
district) and one other public place with-
in the limits of said district, seven days
at least prior to said meeting.

[Approved March 16, 1830.]

An additional Act extending the pow-
ers of the Justices of the Supreme
Judicial Court in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled,
That any insane or lunatic person, who
has been, or may hereafter be commit-
ted to prison, under the provisions of
the first section of the act to which
this is additional, passed the seventeenth
day of March, one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-one, may be delivered
into the custody of the overseers of the
poor of the town, upon which his or
her maintenance may be legally charge-
able, by order of either of the Justices
of the Supreme Judicial Court, or
Court of Common Pleas, or of two
Justices of the Peace and Quorum
of the county in which such person is
imprisoned, upon satisfactory evidence
produced, that the said town has pro-
vided a suitable and convenient place for
his or her safe keeping; and the town,
whose overseers of the poor shall so re-
ceive into their custody any such person,
shall be responsible for his or her safe
keeping, until such person shall be dis-
charged from confinement, in the man-
ner provided by the third section of the
act aforesaid; and such town shall be
liable in an action on the case, in any
court having competent jurisdiction, for
all damages which any person may sus-
tain from any acts of such person, if he
or she shall be permitted to go at large,
without having been discharged from
confinement in manner aforesaid.

[Approved March 16, 1830.]

An Act requiring commanding officers
of Independent Companies, to give
notice to commanding officers of stand-
ing companies, of all enlistments into
such Independent Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled,
That whenever any person shall enlist
into any company of Cavalry, Artillery,
Light Infantry, Grenadiers or Riflemen,
the commanding officer of the company,
into which such person may enlist, shall
give notice thereof in writing, to the
commanding officer of the standing
company, to which such person is li-
able to do duty, within five days from the
time of such enlistment, and state in
such notice, the date of enlistment, oth-
erwise the same shall be void, although
the standing company should not there-
by be reduced to a less number than
forty-eight effective privates.

[Approved March 16, 1830.]

An additional Act respecting Engine-
men, Fire Engines and the extin-
guishment of fire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled,
That every company of Enginemen, es-
tablished agreeably to the provisions of
law, shall be, and hereby are authorized
and empowered to meet annually in the
month of April, May, August, October
or November, and elect a Master and
Director or Directors, Clerk, Assistant
Clerks and such other officers of the
Company, as shall by such company be
deemed necessary to give efficiency to
the operations of the Company; any
law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved March 16, 1830.]

An additional Act establishing Circuit
Courts Martial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled,
That any two of the members of any
Circuit Court Martial shall constitute a
quorum for the trial of all causes within
their jurisdiction; in which case the
senior officer being a member of the
court, (if it shall happen that the Presi-
dent of the Court be absent or on trial)
shall exercise the office of President.—
And so much of the act to which this
is additional, as is inconsistent with the
provisions of this Act, be, and hereby
is repealed.

[Approved March 19, 1830.]

An Act to incorporate the Cumberland
Glass Manufacturing Company.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate
and House of Representatives in Legisla-
ture assembled, That James D. Hopkins,

Andrew L. Emerson and David Hayes,
their associates, successors and assigns
be, and they hereby are, erected into a
body politic and corporate, by the name
of the Cumberland Glass Manufactory,
for the purpose of carrying on the man-
ufacture of glass at Bridgton in the coun-
ty of Cumberland; and for this pur-
pose shall have power to take and hold
real estate, not exceeding in value,
twenty thousand dollars, and personal
estate not exceeding forty thousand dol-
lars; with power to sue and be sued,
implead and be implead, to make and
use a common seal, and the same at
pleasure to alter and revoke, and with
all the other requisite powers and privi-
leges incident to such a corporation for
the purpose of carrying the object into
full effect; with power also to elect all
such officers as they may see fit for the
proper management of the affairs of
such corporation, and to make, establish
and enforce all such rules, regulations
and by-laws of the State, for the order-
ing and conducting the affairs of said
corporation as they shall see fit.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That
the property which shall and may be
invested in said corporation, shall be ex-
empted from all taxes, for the term of
ten years, from and after the passage of
this act.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That
the persons above named, or any two of
them shall have power and authority to
call the first meeting of said corporation,
at such time and place as they may see
fit, giving seven days previous notice of
the same, either by personally notifying
every member of the same, or by ad-
vertisement thereof in some public news-
paper printed in Portland; at which
meeting, or at any future meeting, legal-
ly called, it shall be lawful for said mem-
bers to elect such officers as they shall
see fit, and to make and establish any
and all lawful rules and regulations for
the government of said corporation, and
to agree upon and settle the mode of
calling future meetings.

[Approved March 6, 1830.]

An Act to change the names of certain
persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled,
That Shadrach Pike, of Cornish, in the
county of York, shall be allowed to
take the name of Harrison Wallace
Pike; that Abry Murry, of Waterboro',
in the county of York, shall be allowed
to take the name of Sabra Hobbs; that
Asa Heath Seavy of Portland, in the
county of Cumberland, shall be allowed
to take the name of Marcian Seavy;—
that Ruth Scribner, of Portland, in the
county of Cumberland, shall be allowed
to take the name of Ruth Coffin; that
Henry Ilsey, of Westbrook, in the
county of Cumberland, shall be allowed
to take the name of Henry Jones Ilsey;
that Paul Raymond, of Brunswick, in
the county of Cumberland, shall be al-
lowed to take the name of Henry Clay
Raymond; that Job Winslow Austin,
of Pownal, in the county of Cumber-
land, shall be allowed to take the name
of Winslow Austin; that William Hed-
dean, of Bath, in the county of Lincoln,
shall be allowed to take the name of
John Hayden; that Artemas Smith, of
Brunswick, in the county of Cumber-
land, shall be allowed to take the name
of Artemas Curtis Smith; that Jonathan
Ray, of Green, in the county of Kenne-
bec, shall be allowed to take the name
of Greenleaf Ray; that Simeon Mill-
iken, Junr. of Mount Desert, in the
county of Hancock, shall be allowed to
take the name of Simeon Junivar Milli-
ken; that Moses Parker Wormwood,
Benjamin Wormwood, Sally Worm-
wood, Emery Newall, Wormwood, Na-
hum Smith Wormwood, William Doug-
las Wormwood, Benjamin Isaac Worm-
wood, and Charles Baker Wormwood,
all of Surry, in the county of Hancock,
shall respectively be allowed to take the
surname of Wood; that Jonathan Jones,
of Houlton, in the county of Washing-
ton, shall be allowed to take the name
of Andrew Paul Jones; that Bowen
Turner, of Wilton, in the county of
Kennebec, shall be allowed to take the
name of Bowen Turner Dakin; that
Alexander Twambly, of New Portland,
in the county of Somerset, shall be al-
lowed to take the name of Alexander
Everett; that Jonathan Holbrook, Jun-
ior, of Northport, in the county of Wal-
do, shall be allowed to take the name
of John Francis Holbrook; that An-
drew Roberts, of Waterborough, in the
county of York, shall be allowed to take
the name of Andrew Jackson Roberts;
that Ebenezer Chamberlain, of Brewer,
in the county of Penobscot, shall be al-
lowed to take the name of Ebenezer
Mattoon Chamberlain: And said per-
sons shall in future, be respectively
known and called by the name which
they are respectively allowed to take as
aforesaid; and the same shall be con-
sidered as their only proper names.

[Approved March 16, 1830.]

NOTICE.

DR. JONATHAN S. MILLETT
WOULD inform the Inhabitants of
Norway and vicinity, that he has
removed from his former stand to NOR-
WAY VILLAGE, at the house of Capt.
Amos Millett.
Norway, April 19, 1830.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE &
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.—
JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or
German Specific, will prove a sure reme-
dy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the
Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness,
Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles.
Among the many testimonials recently re-
ceived of the salutary effect of these Pills, the
following strong proof is submitted for examina-
tion.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason
Knapp, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.
Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest
that I undertake to recommend to the public
the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable
Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of In-
digestion, &c. My own case has been one of
the most unconquerable kind, having long set
at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and
the more fashionable Specific—the waters of
Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind
and body, I was induced almost without hope,
to make use of the above named Pills; and
was surprised to find their powerful, favorable
effects. My distressing symptoms daily de-
creased, and I am now almost entirely cured
of a most distressing complaint which for
seven years had resisted a great variety of the
most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,

MASON KNAPP,

Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a
gentleman of Boston was received through the
Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the
liveliest gratitude to make known to the public
the following cure by means of Jewett's Im-
proved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific.—
My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended
with pain in the side and stomach, loss of ap-
petite, &c. &c. I applied to several distin-
guished Physicians, and used all the medicine
generally prescribed to persons in my situation;
but they proved ineffectual. At last by the ad-
vice of a friend, who had been cured in a case
something similar to mine, I made trial of the
above named Pills, and by my implicitly fol-
lowing the directions they gave me almost in-
stant relief, and by using two boxes more, they
effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying
excellent health, and would heartily recom-
mend to those persons laboring under Dyspep-
sia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined
on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each
genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the
label to each box is signed in the hand writing
of the joint proprietors.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN
VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used
for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved
for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General
weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick
Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclu-
sively the growth of our own country, and are
unquestionably at present before the public the
most valuable remedy for those diseases in
which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

*The Bitters are prepared by Stephen
Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of
Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same
quality of those formerly prescribed by his
father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEU-
MATIC AND STRENGTHENING
PLASTERS.

For pain in the breast and side, weakness of the
joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the
roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plas-
ters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent,
Norway, April 24. comly 44

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,
PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York
Auctions a large assortment of SEASON-
ABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices,
and will be sold lower than ever previously of-
fered—among which are—

LADIES' Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd
Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan,
Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts
to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green
FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians,
assorted Colors 2s 8 to 2/6 per yard;
5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts;
6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to
28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids,
12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French
and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton
and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200
yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts
to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples
and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Can-
ton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White
Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4
Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Blea-
ched Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts.
Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black
and other eols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sat-
inetts; Cassimeres; blk & slate Wors-
ted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentlemen's and
Ladies' Silk, Beaver, Hosiery & Kid
Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts;
Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons;
Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins;
Linen; Long Lawns; White, Blk and
Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and
col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock,
Jacksonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—
with many other articles too numerous
to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given
to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,
AT the store formerly occupied by Leach
& Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row,
keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for
country trade. Former customers of L. & W
are requested to call.
Portland, June 17, 1829.

TERMS—The Observer is published at \$2
per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay cash in
advance, or within three months.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not,
either at the time of ordering the paper, or sub-
sequently, give notice of their wish to have
the paper discontinued at the expiration of their
year, will be presumed as desiring its conti-
nuance until countermanded, and it will be con-
tinued accordingly at the option of the pub-
lishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves re-
sponsible for any error in any advertisement
beyond the sum charged for its insertion.